

Be Prepared.

It has never been our policy, as an organ of Democratic sentiment, or a sentinel on the watch-tower of public opinion, to hold out false lights or conceal the real dangers that might threaten either the success or unity of the party with whose principles we connect the true interests of the country; and, in pursuance of the same course now, we deem it our duty to forewarn our readers, the friends of the Democratic party and of the administration, of the dangers which threaten its unity and its ascendancy alike in the State and in the nation. Against open assaults from avowed opponents it is safe; its ascendancy is undoubted and unquestioned, and even temporary defeat, as in the election of General Taylor, has only deprived it of executive patronage, without endangering its legislative ascendancy or the grand distinctive measures of its national policy. But though impervious to attack from without, not even the purest cause or the strongest organization can ever be freed from the necessity of vigilance against the attempts of treason in its own camp. The disappointed or reckless, the misguided or fatalistic, may be led to strive for private interest, or the redress of personal neglect by the advocacy of unsound principles, or dangerous courses, under the sacred name of Democracy, and may thus secretly undermine the solid edifice which would build proud defiance to open assault under the banner of direct opposition. Thus in New York—thus in North Carolina—thus even in the Third district, the standard of opposition has been borne forward by the hands of professed friends, as the August election showed—thus in the Fourth, or Raleigh district, the party strength was weakened and divided, and a Whig forced in to Congress—thus are we threatened with division in the next August election for Governor and members of the Legislature—thus we find an organization at the Capital of the State, under the lead of one from whom better things might have been expected—Mr. Venable—for the avowed object of carrying forward an issue—that of Distribution—ignored by every Democratic constituency in the State, as is evidenced by the fact that every Democrat returned to Congress from North Carolina, was returned upon the old Democratic platform—ignored by the Baltimore platform, on which the party professes to stand, and differing in nothing real and tangible from the policy of Mr. Clay, against which the Democracy so long struggled, and so struggling, triumphed. We know not what may be the exact course pursued by this faction—it must reveal itself, and it will do so.

It is now our duty to forewarn our friends of the real dangers to be apprehended, so that no undue feeling of security may lull the true friends of the party into inaction, or any glowing pretensions lead them to relax their vigilance. The time is now approaching when some movements will be made for a State Convention—when a candidate for Governor will have to be nominated—and a re-affirmation of party principle presented to the world. Let us know where we stand—what we have to do, and what to prevent, so that no march be stolen on the party by its domestic enemies, or those, at least, whose course threatens all and more than all the evils to be suspected from direct enemy.

The last issue of the Fayetteville Observer has an article headed "Change of Tune," which sets out with its usual courteous appellation of "Lofcofocous," as applied to Democrats, and proceeds with a misrepresentation of the past and present position of the "Journal." It says that, while, a year ago, we were holding up the New York Democrats, now we are running them down. This is simply not so. We acknowledge that no such faction as the Gormanizers have any right to arrogate to themselves the title of the New York Democracy. They constitute the merest sort of a fragment, whose Gormanizing instincts prompt them to make war upon an honest administration and are rapidly carrying them over to their congenial associates—Thurlow Weed, Watson Webb, Simon Draper and Wm. H. Seward. It so happened that it was the refusal of the President to appoint more of these people that kicked up the bobby, and so led to the riddance of Bronson & Co. It was one bad appointment, which will sometimes be made by any President. That this mistake has been so soon corrected is a matter of congratulation. The grumblers in New York and elsewhere are rapidly placing themselves in the position they have been seeking—direct opposition to the Democratic party. There is little difference between twaddle-dum and twiddle-dee, and when a distinguished Ex-Democratic Ex-Congressman, of this State, assured a strong Whig "that there would be less difference between them (meaning the Ex-Democratic Congressman and the strong Whig) than there had been," he but spoke the tendency of disappointed bolters North or South. We can part with them, and we fear that honest, straight-forward Whigs will find they have gained a loss in the persons of their new co-adjutors. The New York bolters will soon be run by a coalition of Sewardites and Democratic bolters.

IF YOU'RE COMING WHY DON'T YOU COME ALONG.—A cotemporary—the Richmond Dispatch—expresses its opinion that the two Governments of Turkey and Russia should feel by this time the necessity of at least a small fight, to satisfy the expectations which their belligerent attitude has created in the minds of the world. We think so too; and we shall feel very much put out indeed, if they do not come to a scuffle after all—there should be at least one knock-down and drag-out; otherwise the whole affair will turn out to be what a grandiloquent friend of ours once denominated "a hoe-ay"—an obtaining of public attention on false pretences; and in short, a humbug. There have been all Summer and Fall grumbling and spitting at each other like belligerent ram-cats, with England, France and Austria holding them back by their respective tails. War has been pronounced "inevitable" any time for the last several months; and yet, there hasn't been a lick struck yet. The subject is getting dull, and we are ashamed to present it any more to our readers. Therefore do we insist upon a fight, and will take no more excuses. On behalf of all newspapermen, we demand a fight—something to keep up the excitement. Our only fear, that in case of a war, somebody might get hurt. The passage of a bayonet through the human abdomen, is sometimes attended with unpleasant sensations; and men have been known to die from gun-shot wounds; and horses too, they suffer, and powder, and there is a heap of lead shot away that is never got back, and does no good, since not one ball in sixty takes effect, which is a fearful waste, but nothing to the recklessness of expenditure of ink, which the great Turkey and the great Bear have occasioned. Again we say—"If they're coming, why don't they come along," and either back out quietly, or go to fighting in earnest, and black each other's eyes properly, and not stand up jawing, and making Jadies of themselves.—Then our sentiments.

STATE DIRECTORS.—Messrs. A. J. DeRosset, L. H. B. Whitaker, Wm. C. Bettencourt, and William K. Lane, have been appointed by the Board of Internal Improvements, Directors on the part of the State, in the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad for the ensuing year.

The Meeting of Congress.

The first session of the thirty-third Congress of the United States will convene at Washington on the first Monday in next month, and it is probable that its organization will be sufficiently perfected to allow the message and accompanying documents to be sent in on Tuesday. These "accompanying documents" include the reports of all the departments from which reports are received, except the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is made directly to Congress, and not through the President. With the immense Democratic preponderance, no difficulty, we presume, will be experienced in the election of officers, since it is not probable there will be more than one set of candidates.

The strength or weakness of the Administration—its power to grapple with the issues arising out of the progress and position of the country, or its failure to do so satisfactorily; all these will meet their solution during the coming Congress—at least, so far as their immediate effects are concerned. Ultimate consequences, the more distant future alone can fully reveal. But for the present, it is sufficient to remark, that all the indications point to a state of things very different from that desired and hoped for by the disorganizers and the growlers, generally speaking. They point to a generous and liberal support of the Administration, and a harmonious action of the Democratic party. They point to such recommendations on the subjects of our foreign and domestic policy as will be assented to by the judgment, as well as responded to by the feelings of the American people. The members of the House of Representatives come fresh from the people that elected the President, Pierce—from that people who so recently sustained him by the results of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Georgia—from that people who know not, and care not for the squabbles of Tom, Dick and Harry, for interest or ambition—and that solely.

But in that Congress, we have interests to look to, and a Representative to press them. It is our duty to embarrass him by advice, than to strengthen his hands by accurate statistics of our trade and our necessities—of our harbor and its natural importance as a harbor of refuge and otherwise, which mercantile men can more fully understand and explain, than those possessing less intimate knowledge. We must have water. It is a question of overshadowing, if not of vital importance to us. Our own people have gone into the matter with their own means—they have earned a right to call upon Government to help. They have been trying to help themselves.

The Raleigh Register.

We had not noticed an article in the Raleigh Register of Saturday last, in reply to our friendly rebuke of its nonsensical claim to the honor of having published the first Daily paper in the State, until some remarks in the Commercial of last Tuesday morning, called our attention to it. The Register is positively amusing—it is rich—read it.

Previous to the session of the Legislature of 1850-'51, we issued proposals for a daily publication. Prospectives in the usual form were extensively circulated, and we were encouraged, by a large, independent subscription, to commence simultaneously with the opening of that body. We kept the journal up faithfully and punctually for the time proposed—that is until the end of the session. The session of the Legislature of 1851-'52, we issued proposals for a daily publication, but in name and in fact, as a daily newspaper. The current news of the day, editorials, telegraphic items, advertisements, in fact everything that constitutes a newspaper, went to make it up. So far from being an extra, it was regular in all its parts, and had as good claims to the character of permanency as the "Journal" can demand. If the "Journal" had fallen through within a short time after its birth, it might have been assumed, according to the rule laid down, that there never had been a Daily Paper in the State, because none lived long enough to ensure permanency.

Mr. Fulton has strange views of morality. Our "imposition" has been endorsed by all but him, and the "Commercial" and "Herald" and well judging men have heretofore freely accorded to us the merit and success of our enterprise.

Now look at the amusing contradictions of the thing. It is asserted, towards the close of the first paragraph, that the Register's daily publication during the session "had as good claims to the character of permanency as the 'Journal' can demand," and this in face of the known fact and previous admission that it was never intended to be permanent, for Mr. Gales says: "We kept the Journal up faithfully and punctually for the time proposed—that is, until the end of the session." Thus it is plainly admitted that it was a temporary arrangement for the time proposed—"that is, until the end of the session," and then, in the same paragraph, it is unblushingly pretended that it was a permanent issue! But what follows is even richer. "If the 'Journal' had fallen through," etc. Why, there is no parallel whatever. The "Journal" was started as a permanent Daily issue; the Register was not. The Register lived as long as it was intended to live; it did not fall through; it expired as any other temporary affair might do by its express limitation.—Our way of doing things differs somewhat from that adopted by the Register. We issue no prospectuses, and make no fuss in advance about a permanent issue for sixty days, already bargained and sold; but we start a newspaper and sustain it. We do not say such "merit and success" as that in which the Register has won its boasted "laurels;" neither do we care for the diploma—the very Daily paper in which this article is printed, is a living evidence rather ahead of daggeredtype diplomas. By the way, we have some little curiosity to know whether that daggeredtype of the Register was taken by moonshine or gas-light.

The Trustees of the Seamen's Friends Society request us to state that, having purchased a building and lot for the sum of \$7,500, they are now engaged in pushing forward the repairs and alterations necessary to adapt it for the purposes for which it is intended. To meet the expenses of such repairs and alterations, as also to make up the amount of the purchase money, additional funds will be required. It is their wish, at the earliest possible moment, to carry into practical operation the objects of the association; and in order to enable them to do so, the co-operation of all citizens is earnestly solicited.—With this view, all who have not already contributed will shortly be waited upon, when it is hoped that none will withhold their mite according to their ability, whatever that may be.

Gov. Reid has issued his proclamation recommending the observance of the last Thursday in November as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving throughout this State.

NO SMALL POTATOES.—We have received from Mr. JAMES O. BOWDEN, a Sweet Potato, grown at his place in Rocky Point District, in this county, which weighed, when taken from the ground, ten pounds. It may have lost a few ounces. It is of the red variety.

A good many of the Whig Merchants of New York met in the Exchange in that city on the 31st ult., and denounced Gen. Pierce for removing Mr. Bronson. They once tried something of the same game with Old Hickory, but it didn't take. Well, it didn't!

BAR!—That dreadfully overpaid officer, the President of the United States, who is expected to dispense the hospitalities of the nation to foreign ministers, as well as Uncle Sam's nephews generally, upon a less than any single one of the foreign Diplomats gets, has, it seems, procured a decent carpet for the East room of the White House, the grand national Reception Room; and therefore, because he has so done, some of the Whig papers are making just as great and as unworthy jibes of themselves as they did when they got some low fellow to publish an inventory of Martin Van Buren's Silver Spoons, which, after all, were only plated, and not as good as they ought to have been. The fact is that there ought to be a good carpet in the East room. Such miserable demagoguism is unworthy white men and editors. It might do for a stump orator in the days when "free niggers" had votes.

From Mr. WHITAKER, Market street, we have Harper's and Putnam's Magazines for November, both of which we regard as being above the usual average of these interesting publications. They are abundantly worth the small price asked for them—25 cents, and should meet with a ready and extensive sale. Go and invest a quarter or a half in one or both, and secure valuable reading matter for the evening, now growing so long.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the fund of \$50,000, to aid in deepening the Bars at entrance to Cape Fear River, held at Commissioners' Hall, on 24 inst., P. K. Dickinson, Esq., was called to the chair, and Geo. Harris chosen secretary. The chairman announced the meeting to be, on the part of the officers of the fund, in charge of the work, that the appropriation of \$20,000 by Congress would probably be exhausted by 1st January next, on motion of A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Esq., it was—

Resolved, That we have heard with great satisfaction of the successful completion and progress thus far, of that important work by Capt. D. P. Woodbury, of the U. S. Engineers.

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the ultimate success of the proposed plan for the improvement of the Bars, and hope that the work will continue to be prosecuted with all possible energy and dispatch.

Resolved, That the Committee of Police of this town, to whom the subscriptions are made payable, be requested to call immediately for an installment of 10 per cent., to be paid on 1st December next, and for similar installments to be paid monthly thereafter, until the whole amount of \$50,000 is collected.

P. K. DICKINSON, Chm.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors.—In view of the approaching contest to be apprehended from the doctrines and principles advanced by distinguished temperance lecturers in our State, permit me, through your publication, to put a few thoughts before the public, with the design of promoting the cause of temperance, within its proper legitimate sphere; not of opposing or thwarting its onward progress. It has accomplished a vast amount of good; won trophies of which it may justly boast. God speed it! Within its proper limits, it will be the handmaid of religion, and produce a healthy and useful sentiment. Let it transcend those and assume a stand over religion and our country, it will excite opposition. It is not everything, and other matters should have a place in our thoughts and affections of paramount importance. St. Paul puts it down last in order, in the list of virtues. (Let it stand yet in the list of virtues.) Let it not say of you, as the way of "I am doing more good than you," nor to our country, "I am the chief good; don't have any other party distinctions. Party spirit, stand aside; let me come." No; let us try "moral suasion," yet longer, and longer, and longer—till public sentiment is ripe for "legal suasion." Don't expect it. Temperance is becoming intemperance, progress of the cause. As sure as the prophecies and principles advocated by those lecturers (the Reverend Messrs. Deems and Doub, and the Hon. P. S. White) are brought before our citizens, in a canvass for the Legislature, it will betide, and stay its onward progress. Let one who loves the cause, glories in its prosperity, incite it by precept and example, and its friends will be multiplied. Those of his brethren who propose making issue between the people at the ballot box, to desert, pause, think, beware of the consequences. You are advocating doctrines fraught with danger to the cause, productive of strife, dissension and hostility, and that cannot yield good fruit. Let me admonish you, the "Commercial," to become intemperate, disorganizing and fanatical. The writer has no answer in this but the good of the cause. If of no avail, it has cost but little trouble. If his views be wrong, he is honest in them; for the good of the cause, after his judgment, he advances them. And if the pretended friends of temperance do persist as is proposed, he suggests that, in this age of progress, some other system be adopted more acceptable.

A SON AND A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

November 3d, 1853.

Marine Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The barque N. H. Douglass, from Galveston for New York, was towed into the breakwater yesterday by the pilot boat Connoe, with loss of mast. The brig Buena Vista, of Philadelphia, for Wilmington, is ashore inside of Cape Fear, and the barque, of Bath, Maine, with railroad iron from Newport, Wales, for Portsmouth, went ashore near Hog Island on Tuesday last. A wrecking schooner has been sent to her assistance.

The Metropolitan Hotel was sold a few days ago to A. T. Stewart, Esq., the dry goods merchant, for about \$550,000. It was bought for investment. The lease of the present occupants, the Messrs. Leland, has several years yet to run.

We have received a specimen of copper ore from a mine in Chatham county, owned by Messrs. Brooks, DeGraffenreid, Rives & Co., and known as the Carter Mine. The specimen in our possession seems to contain a good proportion of copper, together with iron and sulphur. The proprietors are just commencing operations, and as the ore lies very near the surface, about six feet, it promises to be a very profitable business.—Carolinian.

NAVAL ORDER.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following general order, the determined language which the balance shows that Mr. Dobbin, in earnest in correcting some of the abuses of the Navy:

Navy Department, Oct. 17, 1853.—No application for a revocation or modification of orders from any officer of the navy ordered to report for duty at any place or station will be considered or replied to by the Department, unless such officer, if able to travel, has reported in obedience to such order.

Every communication to the Department from any officer of the navy on duty, or on reporting for duty, must be forwarded by his superior officer. No communication will be considered or replied to, unless so forwarded. An officer in command, on forwarding a communication, will endorse on it, over his official signature, the words "forwarded by."

J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

The following is an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the fiscal quarter ending the 30th September, exclusive of Treasury notes funded and trust funds:

RECEIPTS.	Amount.
From Customs	\$19,718,822 00
" Sales of Land	1,489,562 00
" Miscellaneous sources	130,392 47
Total	\$21,338,776 52
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil, miscellaneous intercourse and public debt	\$8,159,179 94
Interior department, pensions and Indians	846,213 01
War department	2,355,861 40
Navy do	3,140,129 35
Total	\$15,061,383 70
The receipts for the fiscal quarter ending 30th September, 1853, being the corresponding quarter with the above, were:	
From Customs	\$15,723,034 00
" Public Lands	415,945 00
" Miscellaneous	201,450 00
Total	\$16,340,429 00
Increase in 1853	\$4,997,447 52

PAID N. ANDERSON.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara and the Black Sea.

Interesting Aspect of the Turkish Question.—The Sultan's Ultimatum.—Conflicting Views as to War.—The Black Sea Ports Open.—Cotton Advanced.—Broadstuffs falling.—Lard rising.

The steamer Niagara arrived at midnight last night, bringing Liverpool dates of October 15th. The steamer Arctic arrived out on the 12th.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Sultan has given notice that if the Russians do not evacuate the Principalities within fifteen days, hostilities will be commenced, as Turkey will consider the neglect to evacuate a case of war declared. The formal proclamation of war against Russia was posted up on all the Mosques at Constantinople. The Turks will not at present cross the Danube. The Sultan has invited the combined fleets to Constantinople. The Black Sea is to be free for neutral flags.

A Paris correspondent writes that in private letters from Constantinople the Eastern question is discussed in every point of view, and the conclusion unanimously arrived at is that war is inevitable.—Russian agents are actively at work attempting to stir up insurrections in Turkey.

A number of English officers, mostly belonging to the India service, were moving from the Turkish camps, and others were now on their way to Constantinople. The number of officers from Poles and Prussians to aid the Turkish Government, is incredible. These officers are not confined to the refugees in France. Some have come from the United States, Hungary, Poland and Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe still expresses the belief that peace will be preserved. FRANCE.—The Paris police had made search for Kossovit in the house of M. Kif, a Hungarian, but he could not be found.

Napoleon is reported to have said, on the 12th, that if Russia did not yield, war must be proceeded with.

ITALY.—A letter from Turin says that the Piedmontese Government had been requested not to admit M. Foresti, naturalized American, as counsel for United States, alleging that he is a disciple of Mazzini.

Italy may be imported into the Papal States duty free till February next.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor has authorized the free importation into Finland of all materials for equipping ships, the privilege to last for five years.

HALIFAX, N. S. W. The Niagara brings 145 passengers, and had much rough weather.

The steamer Golden Gate arrived out on the morning of the 12th.

It is supposed that the Turkish Government will decline the offer of foreign exiles of France, if France and England afford her assistance.

It is rumored that the American Consul at Smyrna, Mr. Kossuth, is about to return to America.

The Paris bourse rose on Friday 14 per cent.

Omar Pasha, on the 9th, formally summoned Gortschakoff to evacuate the Ottoman territory, allowing fifteen days, and if the demand is definitely refused, he will commence hostilities at once. In the meantime he will not cross the Danube.

A levy of 150,000 Turkish troops have been ordered.

The navigation of the Danube and Black Seas has been guaranteed to neutral flags.

The clergy has offered to place 300,000,000 of piasters at the Sultan's disposal.

The Sultan tells the foreign ambassador that he is desirous of settling the difficulties peacefully, but as his troops have been ordered to march, he will not allow the Turks to be in support of it. But if fate ordered that Turkey should fall, another matter would put Europe to the sword, as they entered it sword in hand.

The Russian troops are active, and General Leuders had arrived in camp. The troops are in motions up the river, and 15 battalions of infantry and 32 pieces of artillery have been sent through Bucharest.

It was reported that Prince Gortschakoff had annexed the principality, having formally notified the Hospitars that Prince Menschikoff would in future administer the government. All the Russian officials had left Constantinople, and 30,000 troops under a French commander had been sent to the Bosnian frontier to prevent the movement of Prince Daniel, of Montenegro, who is again arming.

It was rumored that the Porte had appointed the Hungarian Generals Dembinski and Klapska to high commands, and that the Shah of Persia, by the advice of the British Minister, had rejected the overtures of Russia to arm against the Sultan.

ENGLAND.—The Queen has returned to London, and the Ministers have all assembled.

Parliament would not be convoked unless matters became more threatening.

A peace conference was in session at Edinburgh. Cobden, Bright, Burritt and Sturge were present.

The manufacturers of Sheffield had memorialized the government against war.

The movement of the Birmingham report trade healthy, prices firm and stock low.

The French Press was still at Athens.

ITALY.—Numerous arrests of supposed revolutionary agents have been made in Italy.

Miss Cunningham has been liberated from prison at Florence.

The Papal government has forbidden the export of grain, and has prohibited the purchase of grain, and the government contemplates purchasing grain.

Arrival of the Steamer Arctic.—Four Days Later from Europe.

The Latest Intelligence from the Seat of War.—Opinions of the English Press on the Eastern Question.—Russian Subjects Under Austrian Protection.—The Car in a Fury.—Affairs in France.—Excitement in Italy.—The Japanese Expedition.—Com. Perry and the Imperial Prince.—Cotton in Good Demand.—Broadstuffs Active at Advanced Rates, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The steamer Arctic has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of October 19th and 20th passengers. Among the latter are Signor Marzelli, the Neapolitan Minister of War, D. B. Baranoff, Minister to Prussia; Judge Douglas; Messrs. Lenby and Lami Effendi, Commissioners from Egypt to the Crystal Palace.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—The city is tranquil. A part of the Russian army will go into winter quarters at Bucharest.

Oct. 6.—The Turkish declaration of war has been received here. The corps of Gen. Luder is still in this vicinity, expecting marching orders. The greatest confidence prevails in commercial circles.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The London Times says that the Turkish manifesto is one of the strongest and most unanswerable State papers issued during the present century.

The Russian manifesto is morally certain that Russia is already defeated, and that she will be materially weakened by the war. Hostilities on the Danube, and on the shores of the Caspian, are inevitable.

A dispatch from Vienna, of the 17th, says that Gortschakoff had replied to the Turkish summons that he has no power to commence hostilities, make peace, or evacuate the Principalities. He therefore refuses to do either.

Russian subjects in Turkey have been placed under Austrian protection.

The Turks allow neutral flags on the Danube to the 25th inst., no longer.

Austria and Prussia had recalled their subjects from the Turkish service.

The Turkish declaration of war has been published in full. It is temperate, more high-spirited, and lays no embargo on Russian ships, fully protecting the rights of commerce.

When the Czar heard of the Turkish declaration of war he fell into a fury and swore he would wage a war of extermination against the Turks.

Obiar Pacha had notified the Russian commander that if he did not leave the Principalities by the 15th he would commence hostilities.

It is not supposed that war will commence on the Danube, but in Georgia or on the Black Sea.

Old Gen. Paskiewitch takes the command of the Russian army in the Principalities.

On the 5th of October, the combined fleets were observed preparing to advance to Constantinople.

The Japan Expedition had returned from Jeddo.

Having met with a friendly reception, Com. Perry had an interview with two Imperial Princes. He delivered the President's letter, and in call next morning for a reply. The American and Japanese parted with mutual expressions of good will.

THE PROPOSED GREAT CONGRESS OF SNAKES.—A great and sincere manifestation by certain disappointed great and little ones about the state of Democracy; and one of them proposes a grand demonstration to take place in Washington city. That demonstration would be a pitiable sight indeed. A convocation of all the men in our Union who have demurred to Democracy, just because they happened not to receive its honors or its rewards, a convocation of bad hearts, depicting their selfishness and disappointment in long faces. A general assembly of all the soured, mortified, discontented malcontents, met to resolve that their only purpose in belonging to the party was to reap the lion's share of the spoils.

Not every one that applied for offices and failed to get them would attend, nor be represented in that cataplectic Congress. The greater portion of applicants are sincere, respectable, honorable members of the party, and are satisfied with the selections made, although the choice fell not on them. And it is a credit to the Democracy of the Union to say, that only those would be present who purify the party by leaving, who only exalt the party by abusing it, and who cannot disturb the equilibrium of the pure members of it by anything they can say. Their most formidable antagonists now would be silence, and resignation to the fate they deplore so loudly; but such men are never wise enough to resort to such judicious modes of attack and redress. They further illustrate those precedents in history which teach that when folly has woven the net for its destruction, it never leaves a slip-knot in the meshes by which it can get on.

As the Herald continues to endeavor to drag its proprietor out of the office-seeking dilemma in which it placed him by its original announcement of the fact that he, too, was an aspirant to the French mission, we may as well put a stop to its efforts to that end, by informing the public, that though no one connected with the Government can be induced to open his lips on the subject, we have satisfied ourselves from other sources that there is now on file in the State Department, a formal application for that same mission to France, in his behalf.

When we first published the fact that he had aspired to the position, we were not aware that his instruments had gone further than to advocate his claims verbally. But we now know of the existence of written proof of the fact, which we shall take due care to get before the country, in the most successful manner. Of late the Herald has been publishing what shall make it the duty of the President or Secretary of State to spread it before the country. We shall do this only by way of opening the eyes of the country to the necessity for such reform in its political affairs, as will teach the many independent charlatans who assume to be men of consequence in political matters, their proper places.

This can be done in her manner, by showing to the world in black and white, that our affairs have already run to an ebullition so, as to justify such a gentleman as Mr. James Gordon Bennett in setting up for the mission to France. The impudence of this act would be amusing, but for the fact that it conveys a lesson of the rapid tendency of the country towards the gutter, which must strike all with heartfelt pain.—Washington Star, 20th.

Since the return of James Bennett from Europe, the Herald has been unusually fierce—madly and suicidally so. The Herald of Baden has given a spasmodic energy to the hatred of the Herald, and seems to have lost the cunning instincts of the Scotchman, and will even sacrifice his interests to forward his revenge. His paper is losing the only character it ever had—that, namely, of a good newspaper; the daily Times has entered into rivalry with it in this as in other particulars, and is singularly successful. Of late the Herald has been publishing some unwarrantable libels on Mr. Hiram Ketchum, who had been selected by the New York bar to pronounce the public opinion upon the late Chancellor Jones. At first we could not understand what motive actuated the libels, but we now find, and it proves what a retentive memory some men may have in an action of libel against the proprietor of the Herald! This little incident gives us some insight into the character of the man, and in his articles against the cabinet we are content to recognize the rage of a disappointed office-seeker—nothing more.

N. Y. Corr. Boston Post.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.—The London News pays the following handsome compliment to American statesmanship:

From the time of Alexander Hamilton to that of Edward Everett, the reports and correspondence sent by Congressional committees and heads of Executive departments, with singular regularity to fix the attention of society in Europe, whenever the English language is familiarly read. The wonder is less, to persons familiar with the structure and workings of the American government, than to those who know only European ways. The statesmen at Washington are usually educated gentlemen and men of business at once—usually professional men, who have had the advantage of a liberal education, and with their own hands much of the real business of life; and there is nothing like that sort of experience, when combined with liberal education, for enabling men to take and express sound and clear views of political subjects. Webster used to say that he did his business all the better for having taken his father's horse to water, before he went to college. The honor of the nation is in the hands of one of the chief preparations of his statesmanship. Chosen from among the people, the officers of Government know how to address the popular mind, and the popular mind in America, when dispassionate, is a mind of high order.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—A recent number of the London Spectator contains an article confirmatory of the report, which we copied a few days since, of the province paper, to the effect that a governmental union of all the provinces of British America is to take place soon. The Spectator says:—

"An intimation has been thrown out that the return of Lord Elgin to this country, whether he resume his government in Canada or not, is likely to lead to an important modification of the British provinces in North America; that the union having proved successful between the two provinces of Canada, it is to be extended by a union of all the provinces—into a federative, but a legislative union. The idea was distinctly developed in Lord Durham's famous report; it was advocated long ago by Mr. Roebuck; it is popular among many of the more intelligent colonists, and is likely enough to have certain conveniences in practice. So much, however, was published before we can pronounce it desirable or otherwise."

LOLA MONTZ.—A California correspondent of the Nashville Gazette gives an account of the recent doings of Mrs. Patrick P. Hull, a sister of the Countess de Lanfeld, alias Lola Montz. She was recently arrested for assault and battery, and heavily fined. It appeared on the trial that she, becoming enraged at her Chinese servant, seized him by his long tail of hair, tied it to the door knob, and slapped his rascally-masticating jaws most unmercifully. She had the nose he slapped himself. After the perpetration of this feat, the quondam Countess still further "astonished the natives," by mining a whole day, in a corduroy Bloomer costume. To cap the climax of her eccentricities, Lola had sued for a separation from her husband, after but a few months, and sought the protection of a handsome caballero. Her assigned reasons for this course, the correspondent says, are not for cars police. Lola is a "brick," no mistake.

Punch says he once saw a father knock down his boy, and he thought it the most striking picture of "son down" he ever beheld.

TENNESSEE SENATOR.—We have just received a telegraph despatch from Nashville, stating that John Bell is re-elected senator, having received fifty-one votes. As a whig had to be elected, we will be expected for expressing our gratification at the result.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Awarded at the First Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, Oct. 21st, 1853.

Devon Bull, "Rocky Mount," 1 year old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium, diploma.
 Nash Bull, "Last Foot," 4 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium, diploma.
 Devon Cow, "Fanny," 4 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium, \$10.00.
 Devon Cow, "Fanny," 4 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 2nd premium, \$5.00.
 Devon Cow, "Fanny," 8 years old, B. Johnson, Wake, 2nd premium, \$10.00.
 Devon Bull, "Bully," 2 years old, Wm Russell, Cambridge, 1st premium, diploma.
 Devon Bull, "Trim," 2 years old, Dr Wm R Holt, Davidson, 3d premium, diploma.
 Devon Bull, "Bully," 2 years old, Dr Wm R Holt, Davidson, 1st premium, diploma.
 Devon Heifer, "Red Nose," 2 years old, Dr W R Holt, Davidson, 1st premium, diploma.
 Devon Heifer, "Cherry," 1 year old, Dr Wm R Holt, Davidson, 1st premium, diploma.
 Devon Heifer, "Star," 1 year old, Dr Wm R Holt, Davidson, 1st premium, diploma.
 Large Red Cow, Mrs Taylor, Raleigh, 1st premium, diploma.
 White and Black Cow, 3 years old, J Kilpatrick, Raleigh, 1st premium, diploma.
 White Bull, "Henry Clay," 6 years old, A J Leach, Johnston, 1st premium, diploma.
 White Bull, Seth Jones, Wake, diploma.
 Cow, "Coco," 2 years old, Seth Jones, Wake, diploma.
 Cow (native), J J Dawson, Halifax, "

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEKEDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill, P. O., Lenoir county.

The Why of It.

Judge Bronson, the Collector of New York, has obtained one of the objects after which he has been striving. From his first letter to a Democratic meeting at Tammany Hall, to his last to Secretary Guthrie, he has evidently been aspiring to the Crown of Martyrdom. He has itched to be turned out, so that he might thus establish a claim to the leadership of the malcontents, and be carried into the United States Senate by virtue of a coalition between the malcontents aforesaid and their nominal opponents of the Whig party; and already we find movements made in Orange and other river counties to bring him prominently forward in this connection. He will be the candidate of the Gormanizers of both parties. Talking of Gormanizers, and why they don't think the Administration national enough, the Washington correspondent of a Baltimore paper sketches an interview between the Postmaster General and "an influential committee from New York" which had come on to Washington to get a contract for a line of small steamers to meet the European Steamers outside and carry up the mails in a hurry. For this service some very considerable number of thousands was modestly asked. Mr. Campbell demurred, alleging the fact that the necessity for such a thing was very doubtful indeed, and certainly no such extravagance could be indulged in while vast tracts of country in the more remote portions of the Union were destitute of any mail facilities. The men went away fully persuaded that Mr. Campbell was a man destitute of liberality of feeling, and not at all "national." Such an idea as wasting a thought upon North Carolina or Alabama or Wisconsin, when the great "national" Gormanizers of New York wanted all the money. Why, the man actually refused the request of "an influential committee from New York," a cabinet composed of such men ought to be turned out.

A Mistake, or a Misrepresentation.

Speaking of the N. C. Statesman, the proposed new paper at Raleigh, the Fayetteville Observer says: "The Standard and the Wilmington Journal have already begun the war upon it, as the organ of the disorganizers." This is not so. We like to give every newspaper enterprise a fair and friendly notice, but do not wish that such usual editorial courtesy should be construed as an approval of any principles or positions from which we dissent and regard as dangerous; and we express such dissent to prevent any chance of our own views being misunderstood. Disorganization itself being fairly exposed, no necessity can exist for making war upon the mere instruments of disorganization. Can the Observer have so soon forgotten the last Congressional canvass in this district? The exposure of error or party infidelity leaves their mere propagators in the position of Orpheus when his occupation was gone, whereas a denunciation of the propagators, however well deserved, may enable them to raise the cry of persecution and excite a sympathy even for their very errors. It is generally the quickest and most effectual plan to let them alone very severely.

But, in truth, we like the plan adopted by the English papers, at least, those of any standing, which is to combat the positions of those in opposition, not to single out each individual cotemporary as a gladiatorial rival. The matters in controversy are, perhaps, of public importance—the mere combats of newspapers can interest very few if any.

FINE PAPER.—We have received from David Murphy, Esq., a bundle of his fine printing paper, recently exhibited at the State Fair, and which took the premium there. It is of snowy whiteness and beautiful staple, and would show to great advantage for fine pamphlets or other work. Who's the next customer?

PORTSMOUTH GLOBE.—The Portmouth Globe, looked rather dead when we passed through there last week. Easy enough accounted for, friend Badger, since we had not the pleasure of your company to enliven it. Portsmouth is a great place, but not what its harbor entitles it to. The Oysters and Editors are capital, and "all alive."

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.—It would seem that the advice point to war between Turkey and Russia as inevitable, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that in that case, the two powers more immediately involved, will be the only ones. Even the Napoleon did not dare concede to Alexander of Russia, the possession of Constantinople; and what was impossible, or even difficult for him, would be madness for his less namesake, Louis Napoleon. It would shock the pride of the French people, and pave the way for his speedy downfall, by alienating the affections of the ambitious soldiery. Can England see the Dardanelles—the mouth of the Black Sea—the granary of Europe—in the possession of a power whose growing preponderance she already regards with jealousy and uneasiness. The time is not yet come for the utter fall of Turkey, and that is about all that seem possible to infer from the present aspect of things. A few weeks will, perhaps, reveal a great many things not now dreamed of.

GRAND DIVISION.—The following is the list of officers elected by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the State of North Carolina at its session in this town this week: Bro. C. F. Deems, G. W. P.; D. S. Hill, G. W. A.; A. M. Gorman, G. S.; W. M. Johnson, G. T.; J. J. Williams, G. C.; A. C. Harris, G. S.; Sam'l Pearce, G. Chaplain.

The above officers were installed by Bro. S. W. Whiting, D. G. W. P.

MURDER.—We learn that a negro man belonging to Dr. John McKay was killed at a corn shucking in the upper end of this county a week or two ago, by a young man named Cutts, who made his escape. The negro was shown with a pistol, in consequence, it is said, of some previous altercation.

The mother of Cutts, who is esteemed in her neighborhood as a good woman, has been sorely afflicted. Her husband was drowned when in a state of intoxication. A son was killed in a rencontre; and now another son has committed murder and fled.

Fay Observer.

Cotton Market.
NEW YORK, Oct. 26, P. M.—There is quite an active movement in the Cotton market, owing to accounts from the South of early frosts, and an apprehension that the crop may be injured. I note also an active shipping demand, with some speculative movement. The sales to-day were 3,000 bales at 1 1/2 advance on yesterday. Sales since Monday of 9,500 bales, closing to-day at 9 1/4 a 9 1/2 for Middling Uplands; Middling Mobile 9 1/4 a 9 1/2; Middling Orleans 9 1/4 a 9 1/2 cents per lb.

Retirement of an Editor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Charles Eames has ceased all editorial connection with the Washington Union.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Steamer Citizen, bound from Wilmington to Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 18th, having lost her foremast and being full of water. The captain and crew were taken off and brought home by the bark Virginia.

COMMUNICATED.

The State Canvass of 1853.

The canvass for Governor and members of the Legislature which occurs next year in this State, will be one of the most important that has been decided by the citizens of North Carolina since the formation of the new Constitution. The result will probably decide the political complexion of the State Government for a series of years, and determine whether Democratic principles, administered by Democratic men, shall control, or whether the old Whig regime shall be re-instated into power. The most important immediate consequences depending upon the result of this canvass, are the choice of two United States Senators, whose election will devolve upon the next Legislature. Secondary in importance to these, are the various State offices, which are filled by the Legislature. Thus, not only its remote, but its immediate consequences conspire to render the State canvass of 1854 one of prominent importance to the citizens of our State.

But while the canvass is regarded by both the political parties as of great importance, it is looked to with peculiar interest by the whole Democratic party of the State. For a number of years they battled against a firm and unyielding majority; the result of each successive canvass for Governor being the annunciation of a Whig victory. The Democratic party, filtered not, but true to its principles, and devoted their success, pursued that object with determined energy, activity and zeal. In 1848, our present excellent Governor, the gallant Reid, was placed in the field; he seized the Democratic banner, and writing thereon *Free Suffrage*, broke the terrors of the Whig phalanx. Again in 1850 that banner was placed in his hands, and now it led to victory. Again in 1852 he was selected to lead the Democratic party, and again routed the Whigs, led on by their chosen champion, horse, foot and dragons. In November following, the vote of the State was given to Franklin Pierce for President. Should these victories be sealed, as it were, by another equally glorious, it will be regarded as decisive, for years to come, of the political character of the State. The canvass for Governor will greatly influence the complexion of the Legislature, and through it affect the results dependent upon its action. For these reasons, Democrats feel a deep interest in the canvass of next year, and of course in the selection of a candidate for the office of Governor.

It is obvious that it will be the duty and the interest of the party, in addition to choosing a sound and reliable Democrat, to select an available man—by which we mean, one able to promulgate and defend the principles of his party before the people, thoroughly imbued with Democratic feelings and sentiments, and possessing agreeable and attractive manners. Justice and propriety would also dictate that the claims of a section of the State not recently honored with a nomination, should be considered. And here we will remark, that while the Democratic strength lies in the East, the first four Congressional Districts being Democratic—three by very large majorities—we can assure the Democrats of the West that their Eastern brethren entertain the most liberal feelings towards them. The difficulties under which they have labored are fully appreciated, and their indomitable perseverance under the most discouraging circumstances, elicited the warmest admiration. They desire to be liberal not only in the conferment of honors, but also in legislating, always having a due regard to the interests of the State at large: more than this, no true Western man can ask. In the selection of a candidate for Governor, therefore, we do not hesitate to say, that we should be gratified to see the honor conferred on a Western man, pledging to him in advance the united support of the Democracy of the East.

Of the individuals whose names have been mentioned in this connection, Dr. COLUMBUS MILLS, of Rutherford county, has been received with great favor in this section of the State by those who have the pleasure of knowing him. He possesses all the elements calculated to ensure success—unexceptional antecedents, captivating manners, an able and powerful debater, and is a firm, unflinching, working Democrat. Owing to the fact of his being a citizen of a county usually giving several hundred Whig majority, he has had little opportunity of making himself known to the public. He has served but one session in the Legislature—as a Senator in the session of 1846-7 when he won for himself the favorable opinion of all with whom he came in contact, and the confidence of his party. The fact of his election on one occasion, and his defeat by only a few votes on another, when he was opposed by an influential Whig in a County of such decided political character as Rutherford, is proof of his popularity at home; in a wider field the qualities which have gained for him the confidence of his neighbors, would secure him favor with the public. In his County canvass he espoused the cause of *Free Suffrage*, and opposed earnestly the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution, thus placing himself emphatically and clearly on the platform of the Democracy of the State. In the Senate he distinguished himself by defending the National Administration of Mr. Polk, opposing the passage of the notorious Mexican preamble of the Whigs who voted the war with Mexico to have been commenced by the unconstitutional act of the President. During the same session with commendable liberality which we will not forget, and which gained for him many friends in this section of the State, he sustained the measures designed to relieve the Wilmington Railroad from pressing embarrassments. His legislative services mark the liberal yet prudent man. In the prime of life, of sterling integrity, and a cultivated intellect, he would make a most acceptable Governor. While we have confidence in the ability of the Democracy to carry the State under any leader who may be selected, and against the most determined efforts of the Whigs, we know of no individual who would be likely to receive a larger majority than Dr. MILLS.

Agreeably to the time-honored usage of the party, a Convention will, of course, be held to select a candidate. Whoever is chosen the bearer of the standard in the next canvass, we shall most cheerfully support. What we have said is not designed to anticipate the action of the Convention, but principally to call the attention of the Democrats of the East to the merits of a gentleman who has had little opportunity of achieving a State reputation.

DEATH OF THE "OLDEST INHABITANT."—A friend writes to us, that on the 15th ult., died on the plantation of Edmund B. Richardson, in Bladen county, N. C., Jenny, a slave, aged one hundred and ten years. She was a faithful servant, and maintained a good moral character. She was one of eight slaves who, nearly 60 years ago, were the first settlers on the plantation where she died, within one mile of the Cape Fear river. Of the other seven, one died over 90 years of age, another 93, and a third 81. Two are yet living, one 75 and the other over 60 years of age. Within five miles of the place where Jenny died, lived William Priddy, whose death, at the age of 123 years, we recorded some four or five years ago—*Observer*.

A private dispatch received in this city, from Capt. R. S. PARKER, our commander, dated New York, October 26, 5 p. m., states that the schr. E. A. Henning has been lost. We are gratified, however, to learn that all the hands were saved, as also the mails. The E. A. Henning, left Key West on the 12th inst., with the Harriet and Key West Mail, and was lost on the passage to this port. The Captain, passengers and crew, must have been picked up by some vessel bound to New York.

CATALOGUE

Of the First Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, October, 1853.

- 22 Devon cattle, Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington.
- 1 Bay Mare, Seth Jones, Wake county.
- 1 White Bull, " "
- 1 Bay Mare, N. J. Whitfield, Granville.
- 1 Sorrel Mare, J. B. Leathers, Orange.
- 1 China Fowls, A. Alden, Cumberland.
- 1 Carriage, Bobbitt & Minstree, Warrenton.
- 1 Open Buggy, " "
- 2 horse Plow, R. H. Wainwright & Co., Granville.
- 10 Single horse Plow, " "
- 1 Cultivator, " "
- 12 horse Plow, W. B. Williams, Warrenton.
- 1 Single horse Plow, " "
- 1 Subsoil Plow, " "
- 15 Jar Oil Mangles, Mrs. C. M. Winslow, Fayetteville.
- 1 Lamp Mat, Mrs. J. Dunning, Cumberland.
- 1 Cap, Apron and Collar, Miss Dunning, " "
- 1 Jar of Butter, Mrs. W. B. Williams, Warren.
- 1 Stallion, Joseph Crump, Granville.
- 20 Specimens of White Rye, J. Paschal, Franklin.
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